

- 5 *Tricholestes criinger*, Hay.
- 6 *Pycnonotus simplex*, Less.
- 7 *Dissemurus platurus*.
- 8 *Orthotomus atrigularis*, Gemm.
- 9 *Acanthopneuste borealis*, Blas.
- 10 *Lanius superciliosus*, Lath.
- 11 *Graucalus sumatrensis*, S. Müll.
- 12 *Eulabes javanensis*, Osbeck.
- 13 *Cittacincla macrura*, Gm.
- 14 *Hirundo gutturalis*, Scop.
- 15 *H. javanica*, Sparmm.
- 16 *Motacilla flava*, Linn. *var. leucostriata*.
- 17 *Limonodromus indicus*, Gm.
- 18 *Anthrothreptes malaccensis*, Scop.
- 19 *Dicaeum cruentatum*, Linn.
- 20 *Alcedo bengalensis*, Linn.
- 21 *Collocalia inexpectata*, Hume?
- 22 *Rhamphococcyx erythrognaethus*, Hartl.
- 23 *Carpophaga ænea*, Linn.
- 24 *Glareola orientalis* Leach.
- 25 *Totanus hypoleucus*, Linn.
- 26 *Ardea sumatrana*, Raffles.
- 27 *Lepterochus sacer*, Gm.

A Johore Python.

In December 1904 I spent a few days on the summit of Gunong Pulai accompanied by Mr. H. N. Ridley. When we reached the *Kangka* at the foot of the mountain one of my collectors, whom I had sent on in advance, informed me that an *ular sawa*, 5 *depas* in length, had been killed by the Chinese there a few days before. The skin was nailed out along several boards but was unfortunately without the head which the Chinese had chopped off in slaughtering the reptile. We measured the portion that remained however and found it to be 29ft. 10 inches in length so I have no doubt that the dimensions given by my collector of the snake in the flesh were correct. This python had entered a pig-sty

in the evening and there made a meal of a gravid sow, for when it was skinned next day it was found to contain thirteen pigs of various sizes in all, and by these the reptile had been so distended that it was unable to make its way out through the hole by which it had entered.

While pythons under twenty feet are common enough, the occurrence of a 30ft. snake in the Peninsula seems to me of sufficient interest to be recorded here.

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Account of three Snakes.

Coluber oxycephalus. This snake is usually bright green above and of a paler colour below, the tail being yellowish brown as if it were withered: the Dyaks here on that account call this snake the Ular Matiko. A short time ago the Museum received a large specimen over 4 feet long which had no trace of a green colour: dorsally throughout the animal had a uniform brownish colour like that of the tail of a normal form; ventrally it was pale yellowish. In other respects the specimen conforms precisely to the description of *C. oxycephalus*. In the Museum Catalogue of snakes Mr. R. Shelford my predecessor states that on the sea coast near the mouth of Trusan river he took a brilliant ochreous specimen of this species which was put in formol: after two or three days it turned green but finally the specimen became rotten and had to be thrown away. Possibly his specimen was the same as the variety now described. The colour of my variety however is quite permanent in methylated spirits.

Dipsadomorphus cynodon. The British Museum catalogue describes 3 distinct colour varieties of this rather large snake. Our Museum has 19 specimens, of which one from Bau received a year ago and one from Kuching just arrived are of the type described below which does not come directly under any one of the 3 varieties described by Mr. Boulenger but is not far from his variety B.